

Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training

Basic Curriculum Model Lesson Plan

LESSON TITLE: LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES 1.3

SUBJECT:	Law Enforcement Services
AZ POST DESIGNATION:	1.3
HOURS:	4
COURSE CONTENT:	An outline of local, county, state, tribal and federal law enforcement and regulatory agency functions, responsibilities to the community, jurisdictional limitations and mutual aid agreements. The relationships and channels of communication between law enforcement and governmental and private resources are included.
PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:	Upon completion of this course of instruction, students using notes, handouts and other support materials as references, within the allotted time, will: 1.3.1 Identify the five (5) categories of law enforcement in Arizona and the primary functions, jurisdiction and responsibilities of the following agencies within each category: A. Federal: 1. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 2. Postal Service. 3. Drug Enforcement Administration. (DEA). 4. Secret Service. 5. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. (ICE). 6. Federal Aviation Administration. (FAA) 7. Bureau of Indian Affairs. (BIA) 8. Environmental Protection Agency. (EPA) 9. Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. (ATF)

10. U.S. Marshal.
 11. Railroad Police.
 12. U.S. National Park Service (NPS).
 13. U.S. Coast Guard.
 14. Interpol – U.S. National Central Bureau
 15. Forest Service Law Enforcement.
 16. Bureau of Prisons
- B. State:
1. AZ Department of Public Safety (DPS).
 2. AZ Motor Vehicle Department (MVD).
 3. Arizona National Guard.
 4. Office of Emergency Services.
 5. Department of Game and Fish.
 6. Parks Police.
 7. Racing Commission.
 8. Attorney General.
 9. Department of Corrections.
 10. Department of Agriculture.
 11. University Police.
 12. Capitol Police.
 13. AZ Department of Liquor Licenses & Control.
 14. AZ Department of Revenue.

- C. Tribal:
 - 1. Rangers.
 - 2. Prosecutors.
 - 3. Office of Emergency Services.
 - 4. Gaming Commission.
 - 5. Police.

- D. County:
 - 1. Sheriff.
 - 2. Animal Control.
 - 3. Parks Police.
 - 4. County Attorney.
 - 5. Community College Police.

- E. Local:
 - 1. City Police.
 - 2. Airport Police.
 - 3. Parks Police

1.3.2 Identify the following statutes and the authority they give Arizona law enforcement agencies:

- A. A.R.S. §13-3871; Authority of peace officers.
- B. A.R.S. §13-3874; Indian police, powers and qualifications.
- C. A.R.S. §13-3875; Cross-certification of federal peace officers.

DATE FIRST PREPARED: June 2000

PREPARED BY: Gary Neumeyer/Tucson Police Department Supplemental Training Information Manual (STIM)

REVIEWED – REVISED :	Gary Neumeyer	
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REVIEWED – REVISED:	SME Committee	DATE: August 2000
REVIEWED – REVISED:	Sgt. William Wright	DATE: February 2001
REVIEWED – REVISED :	SME Committee	DATE: April 2002
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REVIEWED – REVISED:		DATE:
AZ POST – APPROVAL:	Richard Watling	DATE: September 2014
AZ POST – APPROVAL:	Lori Wait	DATE: December 2021

INSTRUCTOR REFERENCES:

CLASS LEVEL: Student

TRAINING AIDS: Overhead projector, LCD projector, computer with Microsoft PowerPoint and access to the internet for PowerPoint links. DVD titled “Partnering for America”.

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY: Interactive lecture and class discussion.

SUCCESS CRITERIA: 70% or above on a multiple-choice examination.

COMPUTER FILE NAME: 1.3 Law Enforcement Services

DATE RELEASED TO SHARE FILE: May 27, 2022

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Instructor – (self) introduction.
- B. Preview of performance objectives.
- C. Society has always been subjected to various laws enacted by the majority of its population.
 - 1. Brief history/review of law enforcement.
 - a. Ancient history:
 - i. The head of a family in the very beginning enacted the law and enforced the law. The head was the strongest of the family.
 - ii. Single families evolved into multiple family communities called clans. The strongest person enacted the laws and members of the clan enforced the law.
 - b. Society has advanced well beyond that of 3,000 to 4,000 years ago.
 - i. We have representatives that enact laws reflecting the will of the majority of our society.
 - ii. We have also developed formal agencies to enforce the will of society with regard to these laws.
 - 2. We will examine the functions and responsibilities in this section of your training.

II. JURISDICTIONS IN ARIZONA**P. O. 1.3.1**

- A. Levels of law enforcement.
 - 1. In Arizona, we have five (5) different levels of law enforcement:
 - a. Federal: Law enforcement agencies that enforce violations of federal statutes. These law enforcement agencies have specific laws to enforce depending upon the jurisdiction of the agency. **P. O. 1.3.1A**
 - i. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
 - ii. U.S. Postal Inspector.
 - iii. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).
 - iv. U.S. Secret Service.

- v. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).
 - vi. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).
 - vii. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).
 - viii. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
 - ix. Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF).
 - x. U.S. Marshals Service.
 - xi. Railroad Police.
 - xii. U.S. National Park Service.
 - xiii. U.S. Coast Guard.
 - xiv. INTERPOL – U.S. National Central Bureau.
 - xv. U.S. Forest Service Law Enforcement
 - xvi. U.S. Bureau of Prisons
- b. State: Law enforcement agencies that enforce violations of, or regulate state laws. These law enforcement agencies have specific laws to enforce or regulate depending upon the jurisdiction of the agency. ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Describe the Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS) ARS §13-101, Purposes P. O. 1.3.1B***
- i. Department of Public Safety. (DPS)
 - ii. Motor Vehicle Department.
 - iii. Arizona National Guard.
 - iv. Office of Emergency Services.
 - v. Arizona Game and Fish.
 - vi. Parks Police.
 - vii. Racing Commission.
 - viii. Attorney General’s Office.
 - ix. Department of Corrections. (ADC)

- x. Department of Agriculture.
- xi. University Police.
- xii. Capitol Police.
- xiii. Department of Liquor Licenses & Control.
- xiv. Department of Revenue.
- c. Tribal: The law enforcement agencies enforce violations of, or regulate tribal, state and federal law. **P. O. 1.3.1C**
 - i. Rangers.
 - ii. Prosecutors.
 - iii. Office of Emergency Services.
 - iv. Police.
 - v. Gaming Commission.
- d. County: The law enforcement agencies at this level enforce state statutes and county ordinances. **P. O. 1.3.1D**
 - i. Sheriff.
 - ii. Animal Control.
 - iii. Parks Police.
 - iv. County Attorney.
 - v. Community College Police.
- e. Local: Same as county agencies. However, the local law enforcement agencies have the authority to enforce state statutes and local ordinances of their jurisdiction. **P. O. 1.3.1E**
 - i. City Police.
 - ii. Airport Police.
 - iii. Parks Police.

III. COMMON DUTIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

- A. Many agencies will, to some degree, engage in some or all of the following duties:
- B. Crime prevention:
 - 1. This is before the fact or before the crime occurs. The crime is usually prevented either by patrol or by crime prevention tactics.
 - 2. Education (public information or crime prevention officer).
 - a. Specific strategies are taught in a later course such as how to avoid being a victim.
 - 3. Community-based policing.
 - a. Employs non-traditional approaches to crime prevention and crime suppression. CBP is unique in that it is a method of creating partnerships between public, private and law enforcement agencies.
 - 4. Visible evidence of ability.
 - 5. Visible evidence of availability (both of these involve patrol tactics that will be discussed in a later course).
- C. Crime repression.
 - 1. This occurs after the fact [crime] by holding down the crime rate by the investigation and enforcement of the law.
 - a. Investigation of the crime.
 - b. The determining of who, what, when, where, etc.
 - c. Apprehension of criminals.
 - d. Determining the identity and arresting the offender while protecting the rights of the offender.
 - e. Recovery of stolen property.
 - f. Prosecution of the offender.
 - g. Jurisdiction of officers according to state law.
- D. Regulation of non-criminal conduct.

1. Control of non-criminal citizens.
 2. Public events. (concerts, sporting events, etc.)
 3. Social relations.
 4. Maintain community tranquility. ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Define, Discuss how this is done.***
- E. Provision of services.
1. Over 75% of law enforcement is in providing services of a non-law enforcement nature. Some citizens refer to law enforcement officers as “Social workers with guns.” This is quite controversial.
 - a. Information, directions and providing advice.
 - b. Licensing and registration of bicycles, vehicles and firearms.
 - c. Assisting the public (broken down vehicles, keys locked in vehicles, locked out of house, etc.).
 - d. Lifesaving.
 - e. Assisting other emergency and non-emergency agencies (fire departments, ambulance, power and utility companies).
- F. Protection of personal liberty.
1. Protect citizens from unwarranted interference.
 2. Instruct citizens in terms of their duties, obligations, rights and privileges with reference to the law. ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE: May refer to individual constitutional rights or tribal sovereignty depending on agency responsibilities.***

IV. SPECIFIC DUTIES, FUNCTIONS, RESPONSIBILITIES AND AUTHORITY OF INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

P. O. 1.3.1E

A. LOCAL LEVEL

1. In general, crime always leaves its most scarring marks on the community in which it occurs. Faced with such considerations, the burden of crime prevention and crime control must be borne at the local community level.
2. All agencies, whether small or large, with many different organizational structures, varying methods of control, with different amounts of resources will face many of the same problems. They will all engage in crime repression, regulation of non-criminal conduct, protection of life and property and other associated risks.

B. EXCEPTION:

1. When a community incorporates, it becomes responsible for its own public safety.
2. Municipal law enforcement within Arizona generally provides services within an incorporated community. To provide for the public safety, the governmental entity will create departments for fighting fires, enforcing criminal laws and taking care of day-to-day municipal business.
3. The police department is commanded by a chief of police who is usually appointed by a city manager or a city/town council. The chief then delegates his authority to officers hired to act on their behalf. The legal basis for this delegation of authority is found in the city's or town's code or regulations. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Discuss exceptions. Contractual agreements such as small communities, ASU East. Small, incorporated communities often contract with sheriff's departments. ASU East, should be placed by university police, but has chosen to contract with the City of Mesa.*
4. Some of the functions common to most police departments are:
 - a. Line functions – those activities, which are directly related to police functions.
 - i. Patrol.
 - ii. Traffic enforcement.
 - iii. Crime prevention.
 - iv. Criminal investigations.
 - v. Community involvement.
 - b. Staff functions – those activities which are intended to support the basic police functions.
 - i. Planning and research.
 - ii. Training.
 - ii. Community relations.
 - c. Airport Police – Policing at Arizona airports is handled by various local jurisdictions. Some airports will have their own police departments, while others may be policed by the agency having jurisdiction where the airport is located. Tucson International Airport has its own police department, while Sky Harbor Airport, in Phoenix, is policed by the Phoenix Police Department. In addition to peace officer certification, officers who work on or in airport facilities, must also

achieve certification from the Federal Aviation Administration.

- d. Park Police or Park Rangers – At the local level, these are usually non-commissioned officers who patrol parks as park rangers. If non-commissioned, they have no police powers. Actual park police are AZ POST certified officers and they have arrest powers. These officers serve at the city, county, state and federal levels.

B. STATE LEVEL

P. O. 1.3.1B

- 1. The number and importance of law enforcement agencies at the state level are frequently overlooked. Some of the units have general police power while others are limited in function and still others have only formalized regulatory duties.
- 2. The development of state law enforcement units has been spurred by such factors as technological advances and recognition of the fact that a completely decentralized police operation is severely handicapped when dealing with crime and traffic problems that span hundreds of miles across scores of local jurisdictions.
- 3. In Arizona, state law enforcement responsibilities are shared by several agencies as indicated:
 - a. **Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS)** – largest of state law enforcement agencies. **P. O. 1.3.1B1**
 - b. Jurisdiction is derived from state statute.
 - c. Duties can be divided into three (3) basic classifications or divisions: The highway patrol, criminal investigations and support services.
 - d. Highway Patrol duties:
 - i. Enforce state traffic and criminal statutes.
 - ii. Investigate traffic accidents.
 - iii. Assist motorists with disabled vehicles.
 - iv. Control and report unusual traffic conditions (weather, construction, traffic accidents, etc.).
 - v. Enforce state and federal commercial vehicle regulations.
 - vi. Inspect commercial vehicles and terminal facilities.
 - vii. Enforce tow truck regulations.

- viii. Respond to emergency situations upon request by other agencies (civil unrest, prison riots, disasters, etc.).
 - ix. Handle emergency relay services for blood, medical and other vital supplies.
 - x. Furnish specialized training and assistance for criminal justice agencies (in-service training, SWAT, etc.).
 - xi. Provide technical and investigative assistance for hazardous materials accidents.
 - xii. Perform inspections and enforcement of commercial vehicle safety standards.
 - xiii. Assist local law enforcement agencies (investigations, shootings, etc.).
 - xiv. Perform drug interdiction enforcement.
 - xv. Provide executive protection for the governor and other visiting dignitaries.
- e. Criminal Investigation duties:
- i. Enforce criminal laws.
 - ii. Enforce liquor laws.
 - iii. Enforce drug laws.
 - iv. Investigate organized crime.
 - v. Provide investigative assistance to local agencies
 - vi. Collect intelligence information and provide the same to local, state and federal agencies.
 - vii. Serve as HOST agency for RMIN -Rocky Mountain Information Network. RMIN provides information and assistance to support law enforcement agencies in the detection, enforcement and prosecution of criminal activity that traverse jurisdictions or state lines. ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE:*** *major function supporting smaller agencies with Criminal investigations. Describe RMIN (show students a current RMIN bulletin as an example.*
- f. Support Services duties: These range from crime scene assistance to the training of officers.

- i. Provide aviation support:
 - a) Medical evacuation.
 - b) Search and rescue.
 - c) Transporting vital materials.
 - d) Enforcement surveillance.
- ii. Provide crime laboratory assistance:
 - a) Crime scene assistance.
 - b) Serological examinations (blood, seminal, saliva, DNA, bone and tissue).
 - c) Trace evidence examination (hair fibers, paint, glass, soil, etc.).
 - d) Comparative examinations (weapons, bullets, tool marks, tire treads, foot wear, etc.).
 - e) Arson and explosive examinations (fire accelerants, explosive and gunshot residues).
 - f) Toxicology examinations (blood alcohol, breath alcohol, urine blood drug screens, autopsy specimens).
 - g) Latent prints detection and identification.
 - h) Training in the area of evidence.
 - i) Provide expert testimony.
 - j) Drug testing/examinations.
- iii. Provide accident reconstruction assistance.
- iv. Provide polygraph assistance.
- v. Provide questioned documents assistance.
- vi. Provide training for local and state law enforcement officers.
- vii. Maintain criminal records.
- viii. Maintain and operate Arizona Crime Information Center (ACIC).

- ix. Radio assistance – provide radios, radio repeater towers, microwave facilities and emergency and short-term communications networks for law enforcement agencies.
- x. Printing services – bulletins and fliers.
- xi. Polygraph services for criminal investigations and hiring.
- xi. Aerial assistance (helicopter and fixed wing), bomb squad and SWAT.

4. Arizona Game and Fish**P. O. 1.3.1B5**

- a. Jurisdiction is from state statute.
- b. Duties:
 - i. Enforce Title 17 of the State Game and Fish laws.
 - ii. Enforce Title 3 of the State Boating laws.
 - iii. Conduct wildlife studies.

5. Motor Vehicle Department (MVD/OSI)**P. O. 1.3.1B2**

- a. The investigative function of the Arizona Motor Vehicle Department is becoming much more active due to the increase of “paper crimes” and identity theft.
- b. Jurisdiction.
- c. Duties:
 - i. Enforce motor vehicle laws.
 - ii. Driver licenses.
 - iii. Vehicle registrations and licenses.

6. Parks Police**P. O. 1.3.1B6**

- a. Usually non-commissioned officers who patrol parks as park rangers. If non-commissioned, they have no enforcement powers. Actual park police are AZ POST certified peace officers and have arrest powers. These officers are found at the local, county, state and federal levels.

7. Arizona National Guard**P. O. 1.3.1B3**

- a. Is headed by a general appointee of the governor and is under the control of state authorities. This organization is used for disaster relief and assistance with serious riots or civil disorders where local and state law enforcement agencies need assistance. With the governor's authority they can also be used in other parts of the world upon request of the federal government.

8. Department of Agriculture P. O. 1.3.1B10

- a. Enforces all laws pertaining to agriculture and horticulture. Most are non-commissioned and do not have arrest powers.

9. Office of Emergency Services P. O. 1.3.1B4

- a. Assists with hazardous materials issues, emergency preparations for natural and man-caused disasters and is the state liaison with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

10. Racing Commission P. O. 1.3.1B7

- a. Regulates dog and horse racing. Officers are generally not certified peace officers.

11. Arizona Attorney General P. O. 1.3.1B8

- a. Many of the attorney general's investigators are certified peace officers or limited-authority peace officers, and the attorney general is the **state's chief law enforcement officer**. Through civil or criminal actions, they investigate consumer fraud, public corruption and organized crime. ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE:*** Discuss how the Attorney General's office investigates police corruption.

12. Department of Corrections P. O. 1.3.1B9

- a. Responsible for state-operated correctional facilities and individuals committed to the jurisdiction of the state. Investigators with the Arizona Department of Corrections are usually certified peace officers. Many of its correctional officers are limited reserve correctional officers and have limited arrest powers when on prison property or during an inmate chase. The Arizona Department of Corrections is a tremendous source of intelligence regarding gang activity.

13. University Police P. O. 1.3.1B11

- a. University police are sworn, certified peace officers responsible for maintaining order and investigating crimes involving or occurring on the property of the three (3) state universities (University of Arizona, Arizona State University and Northern Arizona University). Each has satellite campuses that may also have police officers.

14. Capitol Police**P. O. 1.3.1B12**

- a. These are certified peace officers responsible for crimes committed on the state capitol grounds. They are closely assisted by the Phoenix Police Department and Department of Public Safety. This department was absorbed into the Department of Public Safety in 2011.

15. Department of Liquor Licenses and Control**P. O. 1.3.1B13**

- a. The Arizona Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (DLLC), authorized by Arizona Revised Statutes Title 4, employs law enforcement, licensing, auditing, education, publicity, and communication to meet our mission-critical objectives. Our dedicated civilian and sworn law enforcement staff along with community and statewide stakeholders-partners, carry out much of this work.
- b. The Investigation Division ensures compliance with Arizona liquor laws (A.R.S. Title 4) by providing educational courses on fake IDs and liquor law to licensees, conducting routine liquor inspections at licensed locations, responding to complaints received by the public, and training law enforcement agencies statewide on the Covert Underage Buyer (CUB) program and other liquor-related law enforcement.

16. Department of Revenue**P. O. 1.3.1B14**

- a. The Arizona Department of Revenue's Criminal Investigation Unit conducts criminal investigations of tax evasion, improper or fraudulent tax activity, and other related issues.
- b. The Criminal Investigation Unit also enforces the tobacco luxury tax by educating retailers and wholesaler organizations, by inspecting their premises for compliance with stamping requirements, and by monitoring compliance with tax laws.

C. COUNTY LEVEL**P. O. 1.3.1D****1. Sheriff****P. O. 1.3.1D1**

- a. Generally speaking, the chief law enforcement officer of the county is the sheriff. The duties of the sheriff vary from county to county; however, they generally include serving the civil process, maintaining the jail and policing the unincorporated areas of the county. The sheriff is a public-elected official and serves terms of four (4) years.

2. Animal Control**P. O. 1.3.1D2**

- a. These are county employees and are usually part of the Health Department who enforce violations involving animals. They are generally NOT AZ POST certified peace officers and have no arrest powers. They can cite persons for animal regulation violations.

3. Parks Police

P. O. 1.3.1D3

- a. Usually non-commissioned officers who patrol parks as park rangers. If non-commissioned, they have no enforcement powers. Actual park police are AZ POST certified peace officers and have arrest powers. These officers are found at the local, county, state and federal levels.

4. County Attorney

P. O. 1.3.1D4

- a. The county attorney is charged with the responsibility of prosecuting all violations of state law and county ordinances within the county. They may provide support for large local or state agency investigations. Oftentimes, the county attorney requests that the attorney general investigate matters that involve a conflict of interest for them. The county attorney also has an investigative division, consisting of peace officers certified by AZ POST.

5. Community College Police

P. O. 1.3.1D5

- a. Many of the community college systems in Arizona have fully-certified peace officers who work closely with municipal police departments and sheriff's officers on matters of mutual interest.

D. FEDERAL LEVEL

P. O. 1.3.1A

- 1. In recent years, a multitude of federal agencies concerned with law enforcement or having regulatory duties have developed.

2. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

P. O. 1.3.1A1

- a. Created in 1908, is charged with investigating all violations of federal laws with the exception of those which have been assigned by legislative enactment or otherwise to some other federal agency.
- b. The FBI has jurisdiction over some 185 investigative matters. Among these are espionage, bank robbery, interstate transportation of stolen property, civil rights matters and assaulting or killing the president or a federal officer.
- c. Cooperative service of the FBI includes fingerprint identification, laboratory services, police training and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

3. Postal Service (Postal Inspector's Office)

P. O. 1.3.1A2

- a. The Postal Service is involved with investigating mail theft and assaults and crimes against postal employees.

4. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) P. O. 1.3.1A3

- a. This agency's mission is to control narcotic and dangerous drug abuse through enforcement and prevention programs.
- b. DEA also provides specialized training in narcotic and dangerous drug control to local, state and other federal law enforcement officers each year.

5. U.S. Secret Service P. O. 1.3.1A4

- a. Created in 1862, protects the person of the president, his family, the president-elect, government officers, major presidential candidates, former presidents and their families and visiting heads of foreign states. It also investigates counterfeiting and other financial crimes, including financial institution fraud, identity theft, computer fraud; and computer-based attacks on our nation's financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure.
- b. The U.S. Secret Service began as the Pinkerton National Detective Agency during the civil war when Scottish immigrant Allan Pinkerton contracted with the federal government to provide presidential protection, counter-espionage and military intelligence.
- c. The agency was later sold intact to the federal government and became the U.S. Secret Service. Anti-counterfeiting jurisdiction was added later.
- d. Pinkerton National Detective Agency was re-established as a private company and collected intelligence, identification and criminal histories on such interstate outlaws as Butch Cassidy, the Dalton brothers and the Hole-in-the-Wall gang, long before NCIC was ever conceived. Pinkerton continues as a private security and investigation service to this day.

6. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). P. O. 1.3.1A5

- a. ICE is the largest investigative arm of the Department of Homeland Security, they are charged with preventing terrorist and criminal activity by targeting the people, money, and materials that support terrorist and criminal organizations.
- b. ICE is responsible for investigating a range of issues that may threaten national security. It uses its legal authority to investigate issues such as immigration crime, human rights violations, and human smuggling; narcotics, weapons and other types of smuggling; and financial crimes, cybercrime, and export enforcement issues. ICE special agents also conduct investigations aimed at protecting critical infrastructure industries that are vulnerable to sabotage, attack, or exploitation.

- c. ICE investigations cover a broad range of areas, including national security threats, financial and smuggling violations (including illegal arms exports), financial crimes, commercial fraud, human trafficking, narcotics smuggling, child pornography/exploitation, and immigration fraud. ICE has 26 principal field offices throughout the United States and more than 50 international offices around the world.
- d. The primary enforcement arm within ICE is the Office of Detention and Removal (DRO) more commonly referred to as the Border Patrol. They are responsible for identification, apprehension, and removal of illegal aliens from the United States. The resources and expertise of DRO are utilized to identify and apprehend illegal aliens, fugitive aliens, and criminal aliens, to manage them while in custody and to enforce orders of removal from the United States.

7. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).**P. O. 1.3.1A6**

- a. The FAA has civil jurisdiction over all operations and activities at airports in the United States. They handle civil issues only, not criminal. They are NOT responsible for criminal investigations. If a crime occurs aboard an aircraft, it is the responsibility of the FBI to investigate. On the ground before the door closes, it is the responsibility of the local or airport police to investigate.

8. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)**P. O. 1.3.1A7**

- a. The BIA has jurisdiction in Indian Country.

9. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**P. O. 1.3.1A8**

- a. Has responsibility for monitoring violations of tribal or federal laws regarding hazardous waste; may refer violations to tribal police or federal/state agencies.

10. Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)**P. O. 1.3.1A9**

- a. A federal agency that has jurisdiction over crimes involving violations of federal laws regulating firearms and the taxing and distribution of alcohol and tobacco.

11. United States Marshals Service**P. O. 1.3.1A10**

- a. Marshals supervise the personal security of federal witnesses and their families, courtroom security, protection of federal property, transportation of federal prisoners and special assignments at the direction of the attorney general.

12. Railroad Police**P. O. 1.3.1A11**

- a. Jurisdiction over railway operations and property owned by the federal government. They often work in conjunction with local and state authority in crime prevention and investigations.

13. U.S. National Park Service Law Enforcement P. O. 1.3.1A12

- a. National Park Service Law Enforcement officers investigate various issues such as drug manufacturing, archaeological theft, off-road vehicle use, and criminal violations occurring in the National Parks. They work in conjunction with local, state and county authorities in crime prevention and investigations.

14. U.S. Coast Guard P. O. 1.3.1A13

- a. Jurisdiction over coastal waters supporting the United States.

15. INTERPOL – U.S. National Central Bureau P. O. 1.3.1A14

- a. The Interpol – U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB) is a component of the U.S. Department of Justice. It serves as the US representative to INTERPOL, the International Criminal Police Organization. The USNCB is the central point of contact for all INTERPOL matters in the United States including secure communications with police authorities in INTERPOL'S 187 member countries and access to INTERPOL'S various databases.

16. U.S. Forest Service Law Enforcement P. O. 1.3.1A15

- a. Forest Service Law Enforcement officers investigate various issues such as drug manufacturing, archaeological theft, resource violations, off-road vehicle use, and criminal violations occurring in the National Forests. They work in conjunction with local, state and county authorities in crime prevention and investigations.

17. U.S. Bureau of Prisons P. O. 1.3.1A16

- a. The U.S. Bureau of Prisons has the responsibility of tracking and housing more than 215,000 federal prisoners across the nation in 135 prison facilities, 14 of which are contracted prisons. The U.S. Bureau of Prisons is another good source of intelligence regarding gang activity.

E. TRIBAL POLICE P. O. 1.3.1C

- 1. Police – derive their authority from the tribal government. Authority to enforce state law is derived from A.R.S. §13-3874. Authority to enforce federal law is derived from the tribal government's authority to enter into a contract agreement with the Department of Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Justice Services to provide all law enforcement services, including investigation of federal major crimes.

P. O. 1.3.1C5

2. Rangers – generally patrol the undeveloped areas of the reservation and may be state-certified officers. Enforce tribal and federal laws regarding trespass, archeological site violations, dumping under tribal, state or civil laws of the tribe. May be a separate agency from tribal police or may be a part of the tribal police function.

P. O. 1.3.1C1

Prosecutors – have responsibility for prosecuting tribal cases.

P. O. 1.3.1C2

4. The Office of Emergency Services – has the responsibility of monitoring violations of tribal or federal laws regarding hazardous waste; may refer violations to tribal police or federal/state agencies. They also assist with emergency preparations for natural and man-caused disasters within tribal jurisdictions. They are the liaison with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

P. O. 1.3.1C3

5. Gaming Commission – monitor and/or under state compact, enforce violations of gaming regulations and violations of state, federal or tribal law. Generally, refer criminal violations to tribal or BIA police.

P. O. 1.3.1C4**V. AUTHORITY****P. O. 1.3.2**

- A. **MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS** are defined as: **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Discuss the purposes and benefits of mutual aid agreements.*

1. **A.R.S. §13-3872:**

- a. Any two (2) or more public agencies as defined by §11-951 having and maintaining peace officers, may by action of their respective legislative or other governing body, enter into mutual aid agreements with respect to law enforcement provided mutual aid agreements entered into on the part of the state of Arizona shall be approved by the agency involved and the governor.
 - b. A peace officer, acting within the jurisdiction of any other public agency pursuant to mutual aid agreement, shall have full authority to act as a peace officer to the same extent as if he/she were a duly appointed, qualified and acting peace officer of such public agency as herein defined.
 - c. Mutual aid agreements provided for this section shall be entered into pursuant to the provisions of Title 11, Chapter 7, Article 3.
2. Authority of peace officers: Found under A.R.S. §13-3871, which states a peace officer has authority in any jurisdiction if he/she has the prior consent of the law enforcement agency normally responsible for that particular jurisdiction or;
 3. Under any of the circumstances set forth in A.R.S. §13-3883 which outlines the powers of arrest by an officer without a warrant; which is probable cause to believe:

- a. A felony has been committed and probable cause to believe the person to be arrested committed the felony.
- b. A misdemeanor has been committed in his/her presence and probable cause to believe the person to be arrested committed the offense.
- c. The person to be arrested has been involved in a traffic accident and violated any criminal section of Title 28 and that such violation occurred prior to, or immediately following, such traffic accident.
- d. A misdemeanor or petty offense has been committed and probable cause to believe the person to be arrested has committed the offense.

B. Relevant A.R.S. Statutes

- 1. The recruit should identify the following statutes as providing authority for law enforcement agencies in the state. The recruit must be able to recognize each of the following and understand the specific authorities granted by each.
- 2. Specifically addressed are the A.R.S. sections that grant peace officers authority, grant authority for Indian police and allow for the cross-certification of federal peace officers.
 - a. **A.R.S. §13-3871 Authority of peace officers. P. O. 1.3.2A**
 - i. The authority of a peace officer may extend in any of the following circumstances to any place within the state:
 - ii. Where he/she has the prior consent of the chief of police, marshal, sheriff or other department or agency head with peace officer jurisdiction, or his/her duly authorized representative, having the primary responsibility for law enforcement within the jurisdiction or territory.
 - iii. Under any of the circumstances set forth in A.R.S. §13-3883.
 - b. **A.R.S. §13-3874 Indian police, powers and qualifications. P. O. 1.3.2B**
 - i. While engaged in the conduct of his/her employment, any Indian police officer who is appointed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the governing body of an Indian tribe as a law enforcement officer and who meets the qualifications and training standards adopted pursuant to A.R.S. §41-1822, shall possess and exercise all law enforcement powers of peace officers in this state.
 - ii. Each agency appointing any Indian police officer pursuant to this section shall be liable for any, and all, acts of such officer acting within the scope of his employment or authority. Neither the state nor any political subdivision shall be liable for any acts, or failure to act, by any such Indian

police officer.

- c. **A.R.S. §13-3875 Cross-certification of federal peace officer, policy, powers, qualifications, liability and records. P. O. 1.3.2C**
- i. The sheriff of each county shall develop and adopt a policy on cross-certification of federal peace officers, including whether cross-certification shall be permitted in that county.
 - ii. A federal peace officer who is employed by an agency of the United States and who has completed the basic training curriculum for the officer's agency shall possess and exercise all law enforcement powers of peace officers in this state for one year, including, if directed by the officer's employer, the capability to enforce the criminal laws of this state if the federal peace officer:
 - a) Submits to the sheriff a written request for certification as a peace officer in this state.
 - b) Submits evidence that the officer has been certified as a federal peace officer, is authorized by federal law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of a violation of federal law and is authorized by federal law to make arrests, serve warrants and carry firearms.
 - iii. Each federal peace officer who requests cross certification may submit to the sheriff a written request for certification as a peace officer in this state pursuant to subsection B. The cross-certification remains in effect for one year from the date on which the certification was authorized by the sheriff.
 - iv. Neither the state nor any political subdivision is liable for any acts or failure to act by a federal peace officer.
 - v. The Arizona peace officer standards and training board shall maintain records of all federal peace officers who are certified as peace officers in this state.
 - vi. As a member of the law enforcement community, an officer belongs to a family consisting of over 37,500 men and women working within the state of Arizona and involved in the various four (4) levels of law enforcement.
 - vii. The police function and its powers and limitations have its base in the U.S. and state constitutions and are a part of the executive branch of government.
 - viii. The important issue to understand is that each officer has a wide and

varied source of support and resources from which to draw; but perhaps most importantly is the fact that each officer's action reflects upon the character and reputation of the other 37,500 men and women engaged in working toward the same goal.

VI. CONCLUSION

- A. Review of performance objectives.
- B. Final questions and answers.
- C. Instructor closing comment(s).